

# SOUTH AMERICA.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations Between Chili and Uruguay.

## Naval Engagement off the Island of Chiloe.

### THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS.

BOLIVIA JOINS THE ALLIANCE.

### Colombia Passes Friendly Resolutions

President Murillo and the United States.

### Richness of the Barbacoas Gold Mines.

### The Precious Metal on the Isthmus.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PANAMA, March 15, 1866.—The steamship *Lima*, Capt. Bloomfield, from South Pacific ports, arrived here on the morning of the 15th inst. She brings news from Valparaiso to the 15th, and from Callao to the 26th of February. The news is important.

CHILI.

The Valparaiso papers are principally filled with copies of official documents and proclamations, which have recently passed back and forth between the Consulars in Valparaiso and the commander of the Spanish fleet. The subject of this voluminous correspondence is the recent order of Commodore Nunez, declaring Chilean coal contraband of war. It seems that the jealous Comodoro made no exceptions in favor of the coaling of neutral vessels, which might chance to touch at any of the various coaling stations on the coast, but declared that no fuel should be shipped for any purpose whatever. As he might have foreseen, this soon raised a hornet's nest about his ears, and the foreign Consuls unanimously resolved to protest against the execution of the order. But, contrary to expectation, Nunez declined to amend or modify the order, saying that he would continue to enforce the declaration until his Government ordered him to desist. So far as we know, leaves the matter as it was, meanwhile many shipping steamers must suffer for a lack of the necessary supplies.

So far from condemning the acts of Señor Latorre, its minister to Uruguay, the Chilean Government has fully approved of all that he has done. The Chilean Government has been notified of the cessation of friendly communications; the Minister of Foreign Affairs Santiago, declining to credit another representation to Montevideo, vice to Latorre, that the Chilean Government had not yet received. Although Chili has sincerely regretted the President of Uruguay for his unkind and inconsistent action in oil questions relating to the present war, it is by no means probable that any acts of hostility towards each other will ensue on the part of either. But as *The Patria* of Chile says, Chili has no desire to preserve a show of good feeling when there really is none; and so, for the nonce, Chili and Uruguay are at loggerheads.

There are rumors of another revolution in this State. It is said that Dr. Morris, who has been directly concerned in every rebellion which has taken place here for a dozen years, is the originator and organizer of the plot. But the present scheme will hardly end in a successful end.

The United States steamer *Endeavor*, now at this port, Calio, her sister ship, *Wadsworth*, is on this station. The flag-ship *Lancaster* is daily expected to arrive.

The *Guanajuato*, Capt. Dow, from Central American ports, has arrived, but brings no news worthy of note.

From Chili.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Feb. 13, 1866.—COAL DECLARED TO BE CONTRABAND OF WAR BY THE SPANISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

This order was issued on the 29th ult. It is supposed to have been done as a means to secure coal which the Spanish fleet needed.

The foreign consuls have protested against the proclamation, making the Admiral responsible for any coal taken, which was shipped for neutral ports.

By the United States are on their way to Chili, and two from England for Peru.

We are hoping to see something decisive.

CALIFORNIANS GOING TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following was written to the Minister of War by the Commandants of Lautaro:

"By communications received from Valparaiso, transmitted by telegraph on the 8th instant, we are informed that at 4 p.m., the frigate *Blanco* approached Aconcagua and the vessel was hoisted into the port. The steamer was held until copies of the following dispatches were received by telegraph from Santiago addressed to the Minister at Lima:—*ANCUS*, Feb. 7, 1866.

"Two Spanish ships of war, supposed to be the *de Madrid* and *de Almodóvar*, are now here. One fleet of the American Union and America are preparing to resist the attack. The *Esmeralda* and *Musgo* are absent. In the battles we are ready to receive them."

ELMOLO SETOMATO.

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The most reliable information I can get leads me to believe that the Spanish vessels suffered considerable damage. The land batteries at Aconcagua hit the fleet in resisting the attack, and were really more effective in bringing about the result than the ships themselves. The rifled guns of the Amazonas, lost a short time since, had all been transferred to the frigates and were used with good effect.

The *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanco* have returned to Valparaiso, where they are repairing damages. The vessels of the allied fleet remained comparatively unharmed.

BOLIVIA.

The Foreign Minister of Bolivia has addressed a letter to the Peruvian Government, announcing the overthrow of the revolutionary party, and that his country has joined the alliance against Spain. He says not that all internal troubles are at an end, it would be criminal indeed if Bolivia failed to join hands with her sister Republics in making war upon the common enemy.

PERU.

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